

Human Waste Disposal Training



3D Marines

Terminal Learning Objectives

1. Given a combat environment (day and night), and individual combat equipment, perform field waste disposal.



Enabling Learning Objectives

- When provided a list of methods of waste disposal, select the most common methods of human waste disposal used in the field.



Types of Human Waste

1. FECES
2. URINE
3. BLOOD
4. BODY FLUIDS



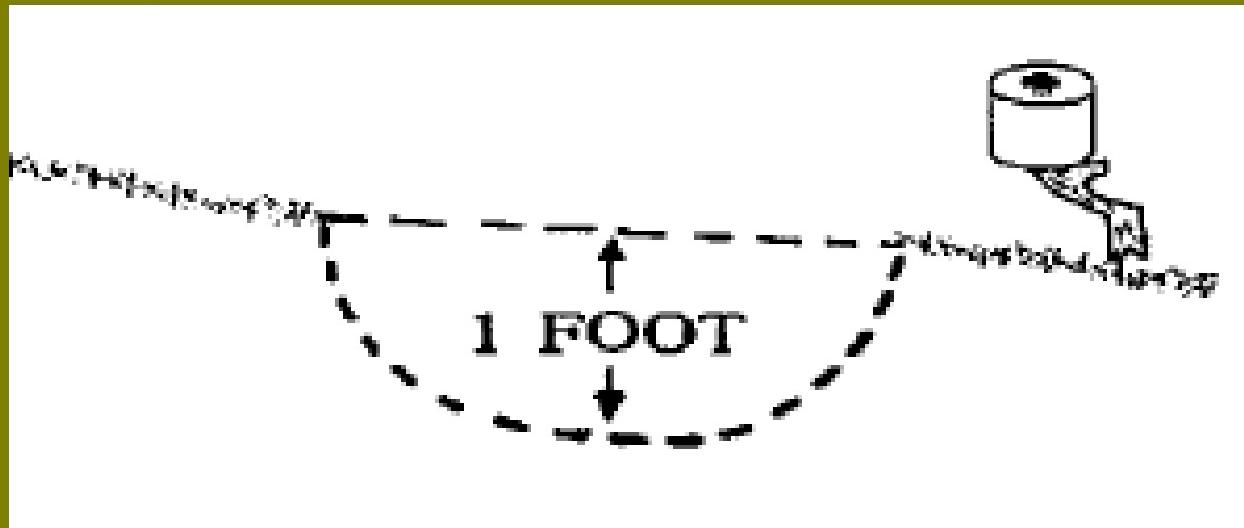
Latrine Placement

- Distance:
 - At least 50 feet from berthing areas
 - At least 100 yards from mess facility
 - At least 100 feet from water source
- 1.Latrines must drain away from water source
 - 2.DO NOT dig latrines below water table
 - 3.Latrines must be closed and marked with type and data as tactical situation permits



Field Sanitation Devices for Fecal Disposal

- Cat Hole
 - Used by individual troops on the march
 - Dug with an e-tool, 1 ft wide x 1 ft



Field Sanitation Devices for Fecal Disposal(cont.)

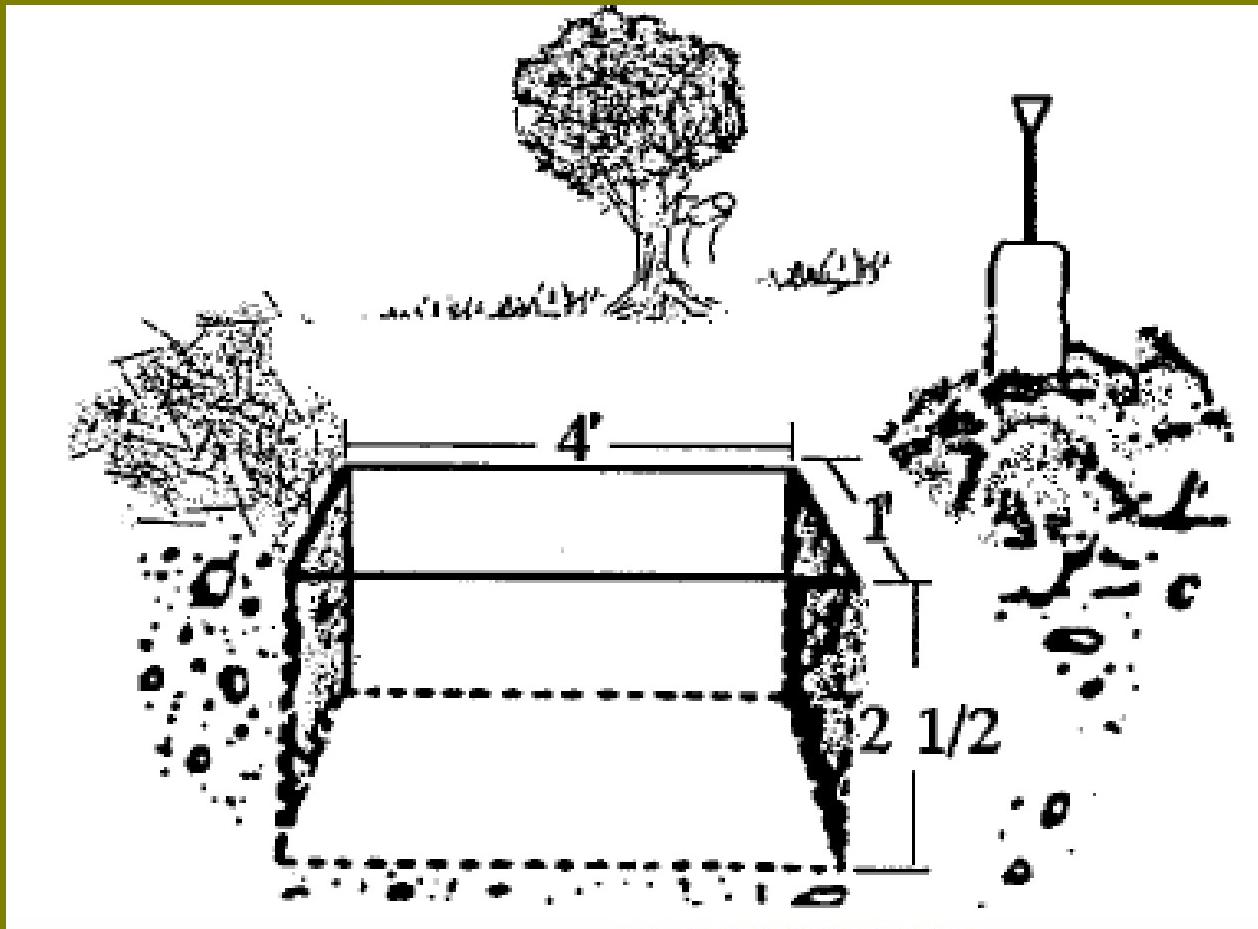
2. Straddle Trench

- a. Used in temporary bivouac for one to three days
- b. Four trenches required for every 100 personnel
- c. Construction
 - 1. 1 ft wide X 2 ½ ft deep X 4 ft long
 - 2. Put wooden planks on top of trench sides
 - 3. Put a forked stick and a coffee can (#10) at the end for TP



Field Sanitation Devices for Fecal Disposal(cont.)

Straddle Trench



Field Sanitation Devices for Fecal Disposal(cont.)

3. Deep Pit Latrine with “4 Holer” Box
 - a. Used in temporary camps with very low water tables
 - b. Each seat is for 12-20 people
 - c. One 100 man Unit requires 2- four seat latrine boxes



Field Sanitation Devices for Fecal Disposal(cont.)

d. Construction

1. Square Configuration

a) Box - 5 ft wide x 5 ft long x 18" height

b) Pit - 4 ft wide x 4 ft long x 4 ft deep

2. Rectangle Configuration

a) Box - 2 ½ ft wide x 8 ft long x 18" height

b) Pit - 2 ft wide x 7 ½ ft long x 4ft deep



Field Sanitation Devices for Fecal Disposal(cont.)

4. Burn Out Barrel Latrine

- a. Most common method of human waste disposal device used in the field
- b. Used where water table is high or where digging is difficult
- c. Encourage personnel to use urinals instead of latrine since additional fuel is required to burn urine and feces
- d. Two (2) sets of four seats required for 100 people



Field Sanitation Devices for Fecal Disposal(cont.)

e. Operation

1. Prime cans with 3" of diesel fuel
2. Burn cans daily with one part gas to four parts diesel
3. Clean and disinfect daily

f. Tactical considerations - I.e. cannot use in the vicinity of the enemy

5. Chemical Toilets

- a. Latrines maintained by contracted services
- b. Commonly utilized in garrison and during OUTCONUS training operations



Field Sanitation Devices for Fecal Disposal(cont.)

6. Mound Latrine

- a.Used where water table is high or rock formations prevent digging
- b.Built with logs and compacted dirt

7. Bored Hole Latrine

- a.Drilled by a utility truck
- b.Hole is 18" in diameter x 15'-20' deep



Field Sanitation Devices for

Urine Disposal Urine Pipes and Soakage Pit

- a.Dig a pit measuring 4 ft x 4 ft x 4 ft**
- b.Fill pit with rocks, flattened tin cans, broken bottles, rubble**
- c.Ventilation Shafts will be at each end of the pit**
 - 1.Inserted into pit within six inches of the bottom**
 - 2.Shall extend 6-12 inches above ground level**
- d.Urine Pipes**
 - 1.Six pipes of one inch diameter inserted at a slight angle 8 below ground**
 - 2.A screen funnel, made of moisture proof material is placed on top of pipe**
- e.Oil soaked burlap is placed on top of pit then covered with 6 incehs of compacted earth**
- f. One pipe can accommodate 20 men**



Are there any questions?

